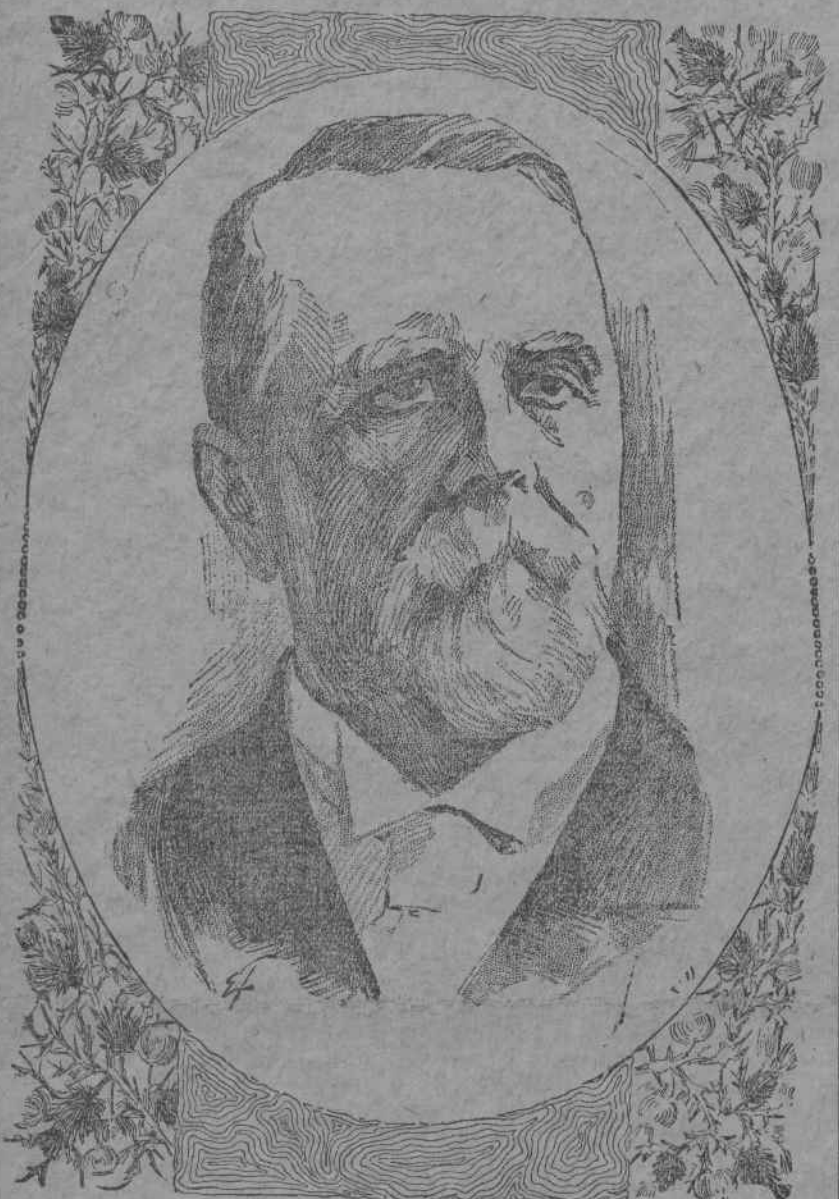


HERBERT HONORS GENTLEMEN TARS.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Deplores the Attempt to Belittle the Naval Militia.

Declares the Reserves Have Established a Unique Claim Upon the Affections of the Country.

In Detail He Explains How Invaluable Their Services Would Be in Time of War and Praises Their Earnestness.



Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert.

The effort of certain members of the New Jersey Legislature to railroad a bill to disband the naval militia of that State, which attempt, by the way, was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the members of that organization, has raised a storm of adverse criticism of the action of these ill-advised legislators in all parts of the country.

The New York Naval Reserves have commended themselves to the hearts of the people by the earnestness and enthusiasm they have shown for their work and by the excellent results achieved whenever they have appeared as part of any public pageant or demonstration. In our own State the Naval Reserve, under the direction of Commander Jacob W. Miller, is deservedly popular.

The naval militia, so far as it has been organized in sister States, has justified its title to the support of the taxpayers by the admirable manner in which it has mastered the details of a difficult and often arduous service.

The New Jersey legislators who sought to destroy this valuable organization in their own State will therefore find few supporters of their unparliamentary position. No less an authority than former Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert has written to the Journal a valuable letter, in which he proves conclusively that the Reserve is eminently deserving of all the support that can be bestowed by our national and State Governments.

The latest report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that 3,339 officers and men have been enrolled in this branch of the service, and that they have made an enviable record for earnestness and efficiency. Ex-Secretary Herbert's statement follows:

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1897.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The naval power of the United States consists of the navy proper, the naval militia, the auxiliary navy, comprising cruisers like the St. Louis, St. Paul and Paris engaged in peaceful pursuits, but always ready for war, and of the many merchant vessels and pleasure yachts which, in case of war, would be available for service and are therefore sometimes called our reserves.

All these forces, under orders from time to time issued by the Navy Department, have been carefully studied, catalogued and designated for particular uses by the War College and the Naval Intelligence Office.

Need for Naval Militiamen.

The regular navy, when all called out, has but an insufficient number of officers and no men to spare for what have been called above our auxiliary and reserve vessels. To man these reliance must be had very largely upon the Naval Militia. This body was created under authority of an act of Congress of 1891 appropriating \$25,000 for its purpose. This amount has now been increased, as I remember, to \$50,000 per annum, and it is safe to say that no appropriation of money for the public defense brings proportionately so large a return.

The act was an experiment, very lit-

tle was expected from it, especially in naval circles. The result was a gratifying surprise. Organizations rapidly sprang into existence at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and elsewhere, and when President Harrison's Administration closed over 1,700 bright, active young fellows had enrolled themselves in the service. From the very first they have continued to grow in favor at the Navy Department and with the naval officers brought in contact with them. Almost without exception the battalions are composed of the very best material—energetic, intelligent, patriotic young men, anxious to fit themselves for the public service, and zealously embracing every opportunity afforded them for improvement.

Invaluable Knowledge.

Some of these organizations have rendered valuable services in the acquisition of knowledge of special localities, knowledge that would be indispensable in naval operations, and all have taken the utmost interest in such drills as the department has been able to give them upon ships of war and under the superintendence of officers of the regular navy. The reports made to the Navy Department by these officers all indicate that the interest thus awakened in these young men has never flagged.

They have followed instructions with ever increasing earnestness, and their improvements in drill and discipline have furnished an apt illustration of the adaptability of intelligent young Americans to the duties of the sea-going soldier.

There were enrolled, according to the latest report of the Secretary of the Navy, 3,339 officers and men. The Navy Department has year by year given more time and attention to the militia, and it has now become apparent that whenever their services are needed they will show themselves to be quite as efficient on sea as the very best of the National Guard can ever be on land. Indeed, so far as the quality of the officers and men is concerned, the naval militia will compare as a body more than favorably with the National Guard, and there is no surviving soldier of either the Union or Confederate army who does not remember how efficient many of the companies of so-called holiday soldiers proved to be during the civil war.

Such companies usually fought well even after their first engagements and many of them afterward furnished drill officers and even commanders to companies and regiments. It was a common remark in those days that the dandy, as the dude was then called, was too proud to run away.

The small amount of money annually appropriated by the general Government furnishes very little help to sustain so many men. Organizations of militia must have local aid or they cannot be efficient. It is too much to ask that these young men when preparing to render services to the public should so entirely support themselves. For their States to refuse them the neces-

sary aid will be to drive many of them out of this service and greatly to discourage those who are able of their own means to continue in it.

If economy is to be practiced and expenditures reduced, let legislators bear in mind that every company of naval militia that is fortunate in its officers and has been properly encouraged, and understands military drill thoroughly, is quite as useful on land as a company of the National Guard, and is also fitted for duty on the water.

H. A. HERBERT,
ex-Secretary of the Navy.

WOULD HURT THE GUARD.

Colonel Seward Thinks the Proposed School of Instruction Would Decrease Membership.

If Colonel William Seward's sentiments regarding the proposed establishment of a State school of instruction for officers of the militia at Plattsburg, Clinton County, prevail throughout the Guard, the project is destined to meet with much opposition. Colonel Seward is commander of the Ninth Regiment.

"It will be impossible to get an attendance at such a school," said Colonel Seward yesterday, "commensurate with the trouble and expenditure involved, and to many men in the Guard an enforced attendance at the school would result in ruining their business or cause them loss of position."

"It is hard enough to get men to the State camp one week in the summer. I know a number of cases where men have lost their positions by such enforced attendance. What would be the condition of affairs if a compulsory educational system at a remote school of training were adopted? I for one am opposed to such a plan, and I know that the feeling is manifest elsewhere in the ranks."

"There is nothing to be done. If it is the intention to establish a school of instruction, but to create a State army, an organization whose members are paid by the State to be soldiers. In any event the art of war can soon be learned on the field when the time comes."

Neither General Louis Fitzgerald, Colonel Stephen H. Olin nor Colonel Frank V. Greene would discuss the subject yesterday.

EIDMAN AGAIN COLLECTOR

Tenth Assembly District Politician Receives the Valuable Appointment a Second Time.

Washington, March 26.—The President today sent to the Senate the name of Ferdinand Eidman as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York.

Ferdinand Eidman will not go into his office as a novice, for he filled the same place to which he has just been appointed during the Harrison Administration. Mr. Eidman has been a power in the Republican party in New York, notwithstanding his two defeats for Congress at the hands of William Sulzer. He figures prominently in the Tenth Assembly District, and is so devoted to politics that in campaigns and out he can be found in his assembly club rooms at Second avenue and Second street every night.

Mr. Eidman and his father came to America from Germany in 1834, and both enlisted on the side of the North in the war of the rebellion. He served through the long struggle with honor to himself, and when peace was restored returned to New York to embark in business. He naturally took to politics, and during the war on "Boss" Tweed was a thorn in the side of that notorious person, at the same time building up a strong Republican organization in his district. In 1887 he was elected to the Assembly, and subsequently went to the State Senate for one term. Next he was a member of the State Senate. In 1880 he received his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue from President Harrison.

Poland Water, for the kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars, 3 Park Place, New York.

HILL SAYS WE ARE OVER GOVERNED.

The Ex-Senator Regards with Alarm Encroaching Restrictions.

PENAL LEGISLATION MANIA.

"Regulation," He Says, Has Become the Plea of the Tyrant Everywhere.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN DANGER.

It Is Time to Stop This Legal Oppression, and Intelligent Public Sentiment Should Be Directed to That End.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill has contributed the following to the March 26 number of *Turf, Field and Farm*:

"Some one—I do not now recall who or where—made use of this expression, 'We are too much governed.' No matter who coined the sentence, it may well be regarded as an apt saying, whereby tamely to convey the idea that government is constantly and unnecessarily encroaching upon individual liberty. In that sense the phrase supplies a public need. Some such epigram was required to be invented to appropriately express the popular thought upon a subject which is causing so much public unrest."

The liberal minded and thoughtful citizen views with anxiety the increasing demand for legislative restrictions upon individual action, which is everywhere being pressed by the devotees of fanaticism and paternalism with a zeal worthy of a better cause. There seems to be a mania among modern lawmakers for the abnormal increase of statutes. This tendency is not confined to a desire for unjust or illiberal legislation, but extends to legislation of every sort and character. A bare glance at the recent session laws of New York confirms this statement, for the bulky volumes are filled with crude, ill-digested and undesirable statutes, one-half of which, it is safe to say, are either mischievous or wholly unnecessary. The flood gates of special legislation seem to have been let loose, and every conceivable subject has been covered upon which the ingenuity of man could suggest.

But it is in the realm of obnoxious legislation affecting individual rights that recklessness has been especially developed. There has been so much penal legislation enacted in recent years that a good citizen hardly knows which way to turn to avoid becoming a criminal by the infraction of statutes specifically regulating his conduct.

The sound and well recognized general doctrine that a man may eat, drink and wear whatever he pleases, and act as he himself sees fit, so long as he does not interfere with the just prerogatives of his neighbors, is being so hedged about with exceptions and qualifications that it has almost been lost sight of. It is a fitting time to revive the consideration of elementary principles of conduct and to determine the true province of the lawmaking powers of government.

Excessive legislation has been enacted, so arbitrary and unpardonable, that the citizen may well inquire whether all his natural rights have been forfeited to the State. Exorbitant license fees have been

authorized; virtual monopolies have been created in the liquor selling business; every just principle of taxation has been violated in order to deprive localities of excise moneys properly belonging to them, and to build up a huge State liquor machine; improper discriminations have been sanctioned between the meals and resorts of millionaires and those of poor men; the principle of home rule in excise matters has been set aside or ignored; unusual methods of trial and judicial procedure have been provided for; severe penalties have been authorized for trivial offenses—all this has been done, not merely in the interest of political selfishness, but in deference to a spirit of fanaticism—intolerant and arrogant in its exactions— which under the pretense of regulating legitimate business, annoys, persecutes and oppresses peaceful citizens in the enjoyment of their inherent rights.

Our public schools have been invaded in the temperance crusade which has been carried on whereby in order to more completely stop the consumption of harmless beverages our teachers are compelled by law to enforce the prohibition of public money to teach during a number of hours each week upon the mooted question of the alleged injurious effects of such beverages upon the human system. Was ever a more ridiculous law enacted in a free State?

But not content with such invasions of our personal rights it is now seriously proposed to punish a system of official espionage over our social clubs in order that there is seemingly a spirit abroad that cares little about the prevention of murders, robberies, thefts and assaults—apparently viewing these heinous offenses with much complacency in which clamorously insists that the police power of our great cities shall be largely directed to the detection of petty violations of summary laws.

There is a persistent endeavor to still further restrict rather than to relax the laws applicable to the speeding of horses. We are already so hedged about with narrow constitutional and meddlesome statutes upon such subjects that legitimate sports and reasonable recreations have been much interfered with and embarrassed. Extreme parsimony is rampant. Liberalism is to the rear.

Even the liberty of the press—supposed to be guaranteed by our Constitution—is not safe from attack. Our lawmakers are further contemplating the prohibition of the printing of the picture of any person in a newspaper without the express consent of such person. While such a measure would undoubtedly possess some advantages and is not wholly without merit, yet it is all that really a step in the wrong direction? Where is the line to be drawn? Would there not soon follow the prohibition of the printing of the picture of one's house, barn, carriage, horse or servant? Would not a full and complete censorship of the press be next in order? Indeed, a measure to that effect has already been introduced in the New York Legislature, and is now awaiting action.

These facts show the wonderful progress which the adherents of absolutism are making in their zeal to suppress what is called personal liberty are still permitted to remain among us.

We are familiar with the old argument which is used as a justification for these legislative interferences. It is that abuse of rights must be curtailed, regulated or prohibited by law. "Regulation" has especially become the tyrant's familiar plea everywhere. I deny the proposition that moving because abuses are inherent or liable to accompany the doing of a concededly proper thing, that therefore such things must be forbidden or surrounded with obnoxious provisions infringing our personal rights. Otherwise nearly every right guaranteed to us under our system of free government could be ruthlessly subverted under the pretense of guarding it from alleged evil effects.

It was only a few years since when self-constituted guardians of our manly and moral—those who assume to be the test of the government could be ruthlessly subverted under the pretense of guarding it from alleged evil effects.

Our communities are filled with long-haired men and short-haired women—well-meaning, but woefully misguided persons—intent upon minding other people's business, who are diligently concocting new schemes of legislation whereby to more completely circumscribe the personal privileges and innocent customs and habits of citizens.

Offensive Sabbatarian legislation opens up a wide field for the activities of these busy bodies. Having succeeded in making Sunday a day for the sale of boot-blacking on that day be next prohibited? The sale of Sunday newspapers will likely then be stopped. If the sale of harmless beverages on Sunday is to be absolutely forbidden, regardless of circumstances or conditions, whether in hotels, clubs, restaurants or upon steamboats or cars, how soon will it be before another step shall be taken by actually prescribing what men may eat and they shall conduct themselves, and even traveling upon that day and every form of recreation shall be either absolutely prohibited or materially restricted?

When once a State assumes to interfere with social and personal conduct beyond well-recognized limitations, every barrier for the protection of personal liberty is in danger of being broken down.

It is time to cry a halt. We need less—not more—legislation. Individualism should be exalted, rather than that the powers and functions of government should be increased; and to the accomplishment of this end an intelligent public sentiment should now be aroused and directed.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25, 1897.

INSANE MAN.

Continued from First Page.

delphia, although the name does not figure in the directory of that city.

It was yesterday afternoon that the stricken man was taken secretly to the hospital at the instance of his father, Andrew McHaffy, who had been staying with his son at the St. Cloud Hotel. Never was so much secrecy observed about a Bellevue patient. Although it was a Tenderloin policeman—McCullough, to wit—who escorted McHaffy to the hospital and explained to the authorities there that he was insane, the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station have no entry of the matter on the blotter.

The McHaffys are well known in New York. McPherson McHaffy is a member of the Union Club, and had won and lost thousands in Wall Street. Indeed, the astonished property clerk of the hospital found in "John Long's" pocketbook daily cancelled checks aggregating \$36,000, which he had paid to F. P. Freeman & Co., brokers, of No. 43 Exchange place. One of them, dated April 19, 1896, was for \$19,000; two others were for \$3,000 and \$9,000, respectively.

"Excuse me, I—or I think this is where I have an appointment to meet a gentleman," stammered "John Long," with a ready smile, as the policeman ushered him into the reception room of the hospital.

The clerk's entry.

The clerk wrote down what the policeman told him—"John Long, fifty years old, St. Cloud Hotel." Then he looked at the patient and asked:

"Who is your friend—your nearest friend—or relative, in case we want to send for him?"

"My friend? Oh, Andrew, that'll do. Just write down 'Andrew.' I'm afraid I'm very late for that appointment, though. I was to have paid that gentleman \$10,000. Well, I'm afraid I'm very late—very late."

"Your friend is waiting for you upstairs, sir," the clerk said to him, and he went up there with a smile. For a long time he sat in the insane pavilion, waiting patiently for his friend to appear, and scanning the faces of those around him. Then it occurred to him that he had broken his engagement—that his friend had grown tired of waiting and gone away—and he broke forth into loud lamentations.

"I was too late! Too late!" was the burden of his cry.

In addition to the cancelled checks, the property in McHaffy's possession when he was admitted to the hospital included a certificate for 300 shares in the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike Company, of Pennsylvania; a deposit book in his own name on the Lincoln National Bank, showing a credit balance of \$2,487.16; a receipt signed by E. De Forest Weekes, as secretary of the Union Club, acknowledging the payment of \$100,000 to the club, due from May, 1896, to April, 1897; a gold watch and scarfpin and \$4.00 in cash.

Little Could Be Learned.

In entering "John Long" as being fifty years of age the clerk had been merely taking the word of the policeman, who had taken the word of the patient himself. A single glance at McHaffy is enough to convince the beholder that he is much younger than that. As a matter of fact, he is only thirty-five.

How he became insane could not be learned. He had been his father, or rather shut himself up in his apartments at the St. Cloud, after instructing the hotel servants not even to take a visitor's card to him. He and his son had been staying at the hotel for a year.

The police, after much pressing, disclosed the fact that the older McHaffy had called at the station early in the afternoon, given his name as "John Long," and said that he desired to have his son taken to the insane pavilion. Accordingly, Policeman McCullough had been detailed to send for an ambulance and superintendent the removal of the patient.

The McHaffys, father and son, are independent, and enjoy an income that is said to be very large.

NO ROOMS FOR THE AMERICANS.

London Hotels Cannot Accommodate "Tourists" During Jubilee.

WILL FAVOR BRITONS.

A Few Extra Rich Citizens of This Country Have Secured Quarters.

PRICES ARE EXTREMELY HIGH.

Fortunes Being Paid for Windows, Roofs and Stand Seats Along Streets Where the Procession Will Move.

By Julian Ralph.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, March 26.—American tourists are going to have a pitiful time viewing the Diamond Jubilee procession next June. I sent reporters to the leading hotels of London, and they were everywhere told that no provision was to be made for Americans.

"There is no money in serving American tourists," said one. "They only come once a year and spend little in the hotels. We prefer to favor Englishmen, who come to London every fortnight, bring their families and take their meals in the hotel."

Securing Quarters Already.

Of three large hotels in the heart of the town one is now filling with guests who intend to remain over the jubilee. At the others we were told they would book no one till May 1, and then they will select Englishmen who are regular customers. If any rooms remain they will give them to Americans, but as London will contain millions on Jubilee Day there is a small chance for tourists.

At the Berkeley, on Piccadilly, I found that many Americans had already engaged suites, among them being Oliver Belmont, J. B. Goddard, G. S. Bowdoin and F. J. Mackey. The Count and Countess Castellane and A. J. Drexel and Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected.

Mr. Drexel's Costly Rooms.

Mr. Drexel takes rooms from May 1 to July 1 at six guineas a day. If he were poor he could make money by renting one room on Jubilee Day, because \$500 is offered for its windows, and he only pays £75 for the suite for the whole two months.

Five hundred pounds is not a large sum for a room, as things are going. Single seats on the stands fetch \$50 to-day, and windows rate at seven times as high.

One house fronting St. Paul's Church has already been rented by speculators for Jubilee day for \$135,000. The window front of a tiny photograph shop in Piccadilly sold for \$1,000 to-day.

Bought by Speculators.

There is an immense traffic in windows, balconies, roofs and empty houses, and as the purchases are now solely by speculators no one knows what the prices will be when the public begins buying. And no one knows what this year's swarm of Americans will do. They must find lodgings in the suburbs like Ealing, Hammersmith and Earl's Court, and be at the mercy of ravenous housekeepers.

Already Londoners are all planning to vacate their dwellings and flats near the heart of town, and rents are 50 per cent higher than last season.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER COLLECTS SOME SOFA PILLOWS.



Motherhood.

A mother who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution. The child fairly drinks in health from its mother's robust constitution before birth, and from a healthy mother's milk after.

Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy maternity?

Do you know the meaning of what is popularly called those "longings," or cravings, which beset so many women during pregnancy?

There is something lacking in the mother's blood. Nature cries out and will be satisfied at all hazards.

One woman wants sour things, another wants sweets, another wants salt things, and so on.

The real need all the time is to enrich the blood so as to supply nourishment for another life, and to build up the entire generative system, so that the birth may be possible and successful.

If expectant mothers would fortify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for twenty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be fewer disappointments at birth, and they would not experience those annoying "longings."

In the following letter to Mrs. Pinkham, Mrs. Whitney demonstrates the power of the Compound in such cases. She says:

"From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three, I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was soon relieved. After I was married, the doctor said I would never be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and a half. The next time I commenced at once and continued to take your Compound through the period of pregnancy, and I said then, if I went my full time and the baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old and is as healthy and hearty as one could wish."

"I am so thankful that I used your medicine, for it gave me the robust health to transmit to my child. I cannot express my gratitude to you; I never expected such a blessing. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—Mrs. L. Z. WHITNEY, 8 George St., E. Somerville, Mass.